

MARKET SQUARE
(Reservation Nos. 35, 36, and 36A)
Pennsylvania Avenue between 7th
and 9th streets, NW
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS NO. DC-691

HABS
DC
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617-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HABSDC WASH 617-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

MARKET SQUARE
(Reservation Numbers 35, 36, 36A)

HABS No. DC-691

Location: Pennsylvania Avenue between Seventh and Ninth streets, NW.

Owner/Manager: U.S. government, National Park Service.

Present Use: Sitting park, monument, bus stop, Metrorail station.

Significance: Pierre L'Enfant envisioned a grand fountain in this open space. The intersection here, as well as the large parcel of land to the south, were acquired by the federal government as Appropriation No. 7 and set aside for a public market. Since 1802, the markets at this site were the busiest in the city until 1930 when the Center Market was razed for the construction of the National Archives. The intersection was ornamented with landscaped reservations--Nos. 34, 35, 36, and 36A--in the late nineteenth century. This area has been radically altered in the past two decades by Metrorail construction and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of plan: 1791 L'Enfant Plan; 1792 Ellicott Plan.
2. First improvement: Appropriation No. 7 was first improved when a market was constructed in 1802. The first recorded improvements to the intersection to the north was the 1850s enclosure of Reservation No. 36.¹
3. Alterations and additions:

1871:	Old market houses replaced with modern Center Market.
ca. 1880:	Temperance Fountain erected in open space between Seventh Street and City Square No. 460.
ca. 1889:	Gen. Rawlins statue erected in Reservation No. 34.
1896:	Gen. Hancock statue erected in Reservation No. 36.
1904:	Reservation No. 36A, a 4,840 square-foot circle, transferred from the D.C. Commissioners to the OPB&G.
1909:	Grand Army of the Republic memorial to Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson erected in Reservation No. 36A.
ca. 1910:	Public comfort station erected north of Center Market.
1931:	Center Market and comfort station razed.

¹ The open space was indicated as Reservation No. 36 for the first time in 1894, from 1884-94, it was Reservation No. 34, and before then was described only by location.

- 1932: Reservation No. 34 transferred for the Federal Triangle building program.
- 1937: Reservation No. 35 transferred to the General Services Administration for construction of the Federal Triangle and the National Archives.
- 1965: Part of Reservation No. 35 transferred back to the National Park Service. Memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt dedicated in Reservation No. 35.
- 1979: Market Street, north of Reservation No. 36 between Seventh and Ninth streets closed for construction of Archives Metrorail Station.
- 1987-91 Market Square Park/Navy Memorial constructed on the Eighth Street axis.

B. Historical Context:

This intersection on Pennsylvania Avenue, midway between the White House and the Capitol Building, is now the site of several parks and plazas featuring monuments and statues, a new office and residential complex, and the Archives/Navy Memorial Metro Station. The name of this newly developed space, Market Square, is the only reminder of its major function from 1802 to 1931.

Both L'Enfant's and Ellicott's plans of the city show a canal on the site of today's Constitution Avenue. Both plans also indicate a basin or turning point on the canal just south of the intersection of Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues between Seventh and Ninth streets. At the intersection north of this inlet, L'Enfant formed a large open rectangle marked with the letter E, indicating it as the site of one of "five grand fountains" he planned for the federal capital. Although Ellicott eliminated the letter E, his plan also indicates an open rectangle at this site.

A note accompanying Ellicott's plan described the location of seventeen parcels in the city to be purchased by the federal government for public buildings. These appropriations were first delineated on surveyor James R. Dermott's Appropriations or "Tin Case" map of 1795-97. This map indicated that Appropriation No. 7, located between Seventh and Ninth streets on Pennsylvania Avenue and comprised of "2 acres, 3 roods and 23 perches," was intended for a market. A depiction of this site made in 1799 shows two trapezoids forming the reservation, but the lower half of the space appears to be under water.

Although many of the seventeen appropriations never developed as they were planned, a market designed by James Hoban and Clotworth Stevens was opened in Appropriation No. 7 in 1802. It was financed by popular subscription and for several years was the only market in the city. Although the site was selected due to its proximity to the canal, the canal was not extended to the site of the market until 1815, and even then was poorly built and never became a commercial success.² The planned basin was never constructed because, according

² Colyer, 84.

to Benjamin Latrobe, who oversaw construction of the canal, "this basin is no part of the canal & . . . the canal company cannot be called upon to make this basin for the accommodation of the Market, and perhaps have no right to go onto the Market appropriation for the purpose of cutting it."³

Nevertheless, the market thrived and attracted other activities to the area. Seventh Street was opened to the south providing access to wharves on the Potomac River, and later to the north to the Maryland farms. The Boschke map of 1857-61 shows that the neighborhood around this intersection was one of the most densely populated in the city. The market appears as a complex of buildings in a trapezoidal block filling the entire space between Pennsylvania Avenue, Seventh and Ninth streets, and the canal. A small structure north of the market is labelled "Perseverance Fire Engine," indicating that this market, like several others in the city, was paired with a fire station. Pennsylvania Avenue continues unimpeded through the space, but an enclosed triangle and the northwest corner of the market property lies in the path of Louisiana Avenue. The small triangle in the roadway, probably enclosed with a wood fence, was one of several on the avenue partially improved as public parks in the 1850s by the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Since this low-lying area was frequently flooded by rising water from the nearby canal, the market here earned the nickname Marsh Market, and the jumble of structures added to it throughout the nineteenth century came to be seen as an eyesore. The confusion was intensified by the stench of the nearby stagnant canal where fishmongers kept their catch alive in submerged baskets. Little was done to improve the unsanitary and unsightly site during the Civil War, but soon after, Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Michler petitioned Congress to repair or eliminate the canal, and erect a new market on the old site. Control of the city's public land had been transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Army Corps of Engineers in 1867, and in 1868, Michler, in charge of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPB&G), wrote in his annual report:

Attention is again called to the condition of the Center Market on Pennsylvania avenue; the dilapidated and unsightly buildings not only still exist, but additions are being made to them; new stalls are being constructed across Eighth Street entirely obstructing it and altogether shutting out the view of the Smithsonian Grounds. A joint resolution of Congress, approved January 30, 1864, prevents the erection of any permanent building upon any property reserved to, or for the use of the United States, and an injunction was issued to stop work upon a structure then going up for market purposes. A bill was introduced into the Senate, and passed by that body at its last session, providing for the removal of the Center market, and for the erection of a market building in a more suitable locality; strong opposition was made to the passage of the bill in the House by those interested in retaining it on its present site. It is not only a reflection upon the good taste of the community that such an old and objectionable structure should be allowed to stand upon the principal avenue of the capital, but it is a disgrace to see this main artery, connecting the Capitol with most of the public buildings, obstructed by such a diversified and by no means pleasing collection of commodities as are usually offered for sale on every market day. Cannot a more suitable

³ Formwalt, 55.

locality be found and one equally convenient of access? And cannot an ornamental, as well as a commodious market be erected, which will be a credit to the city? If the corporation does not take the necessary steps to remove the cause of this great nuisance by erecting a suitable and imposing structure, the government should resume control of the reservation for the purpose of improvement.⁴

Three years later a new, sanitary market replaced the decaying structure. Designed by local architect Adolph Cluss, it was acclaimed as the largest and most modern food market in the country and attracted thousands of customers each day, making the square a central hub of the city.

In his ca. 1889 book Picturesque Washington, Joseph West Moore described the atmosphere around the market, "The daily business in and around this splendid structure is enormous. During the morning hours there are throngs of buyers of all classes of society--fashionable women of the West End, accompanied by negro servants, mingling with people of less opulent sections, all busily engaged in selecting the days household supplies."⁵

The market was built during a wave of improvements made between 1871-74 while the city was run by a territorial government. Led by Alexander "Boss" Shepherd, the Board of Public Works oversaw the paving of streets, laying of gas and sewer lines, and the planting of thousands of trees. Before the local administration was dissolved in debt and scandal in 1874, the board also filled the stagnant canal and created a roadway in its place. Meanwhile, Shepherd's good friend, Col. Orville E. Babcock, who replaced Michler as head of the OPB&G, endeavored to improve the federal land in the city. Under Shepherd, wood pavement was laid along Pennsylvania Avenue from Rock Creek to Eighth Street, SE. Because streetcar tracks had been laid along the avenue in 1862, the roadway was paved through the intersection. The paved roadway was the responsibility of the city government and the land surrounding the market in Appropriation No. 7 was probably maintained by the private corporation that received a congressional charter to build on federal land. The land that fell between the roadways and the market, however, was the responsibility of the federal government. A triangular parcel in the northeast corner of the intersection had been enclosed with a wood fence and partly improved before the war, and during his 1870-76 tenure, Babcock oversaw its improvement as a park.

In 1884, two more reservations were recognized between Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues on the east and west sides of Ninth Street. Of these, the isosceles triangle west of Ninth Street was planted with large deciduous trees and enclosed with a post-and-chain fence. The trapezoid west of Ninth Street was also enclosed with a pipe-and-rail fence and featured deciduous trees and shrubs, pavements of "Portland cement stone," gas lamps, and a central cast-iron fountain and basin. The right-triangular reservation on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue was enclosed with post-and-chain fencing, and like its counterpart south of the avenue, it was planted with shade trees. Around 1889, Congress approved the triangle on the south side of the avenue as an appropriate site to relocate a statue honoring Civil War general John A. Rawlins. This was the third site for the

⁴ Annual Report . . ., 1868, 16-17.

⁵ Moore, 260.

statue that was first erected in Rawlins Park on New York Avenue, southwest of the White House. Because that area was still undeveloped in 1880, the statue was moved to Tenth and D streets, but employees of a newspaper plant that was erected in the vicinity requested that the Rawlins statue be replaced with one of former printer and newspaper publisher Benjamin Franklin, so Rawlins was moved a block south to the small triangle near the market.⁶

The three reservations in the intersection were elaborately ornamented in 1894 when the OPB&G published the official list of reservations that would be used for jurisdictional purposes for at least another century. In 1884, the three parks had been designated as Reservation Nos. 32, 33, and 34, but in 1894 they were renumbered as Nos. 34, 35, and 36 and described in detail in the OPB&G annual report. In 1892, asphalt paths were laid in Reservation No. 35, and in Reservation No. 36 the post-and-chain fence was replaced with a granite curb, new gravel paths were laid, and sixteen of the tall shade trees were replaced with new evergreen and deciduous shrubs.⁷ Two large ornamental flower vases were placed at the intersections of the walks, and in the center of the park, a space was set aside for the erection of a statue honoring Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock.⁸ The statue of the Civil and Mexican war hero was erected in the triangle and dedicated May 12, 1896. Every major Washington official attended the elaborate ceremony, including President Grover Cleveland, Vice President Adlai Stephenson, diplomats, and many army generals.⁹

Further improvements were made to Reservation No. 36 in 1897, when a low wall of rough ashlar with a granite coping was constructed in place of the curb. The park was graded to the top of the wall and low flights of granite steps flanked by granite piers were constructed on the east and south sides for access from the sidewalk. The square was planted with evergreens, yucca plants, weeping mulberries, magnolias, weeping elms, and English ivy.¹⁰ Unfortunately, the installation of temporary viewing stands and the heavy traffic at the inaugural parade that year ruined many of these improvements.

Because of the odd configuration of streets at the intersection, there was a wide open space between Seventh Street and the west boundaries of City Square Nos. 459 and 460. By the turn of the century, both squares featured elegant buildings at this west side, and by 1903, two new parklets were made north and south of C Street between Seventh Street and the two city squares. The circular park north of C Street was designated as Reservation No. 36A, but curiously, the trapezoidal parklet south of C Street was unnumbered, as is clearly shown on a plan compiled by the OPB&G in 1903. The unnumbered space featured a peculiar fountain donated to the city by a wealthy teetotaling Californian around 1880. Known as the Temperance Fountain, it was intended to provide fresh drinking water to deter the refreshment of thirst with alcohol, and was fashioned with an

⁶ Goode, Outdoor Sculpture, 466.

⁷ Annual Report . . ., 1892, 3392.

⁸ Annual Report . . ., 1892, 3392; 1894 Reservation list.

⁹ Goode, Outdoor Sculpture, 361.

¹⁰ Annual Report . . ., 1897, 4045.

overflow trough for horses. The sodded circle on the north side of C Street was also chosen for embellishment when, in 1907, it was scheduled to receive a statue honoring Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization comprised of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Union Army. The 25'-tall granite obelisk featuring a bronze portrait medallion of Stephenson and allegories of Charity and Loyalty was erected in 1909.¹¹

Since the construction of the market in the early nineteenth century, this intersection was a commercial hub. As the parks were beautified and improved in the second half of the nineteenth century, this region became the city's foremost shopping district. Several of the small department stores that opened near the market in the nineteenth century became major chains in the twentieth century. One of the earliest was Andrew Saks clothing store; although he opened his first store in Washington at the corner of Seventh and Market Place in 1867, his chain, Saks Fifth Avenue, would be named after a later store he opened in New York. The Boston Dry Goods shop that located on the block in 1880 later became Woodward and Lothrop. S. Kann & Sons opened a department store on Market Square in the 1890s, and by the mid twentieth century, the string of additions to the business encompassed the whole block between Seventh and Eighth streets.¹²

In 1902, the McMillan Senate Commission, appointed to devise a far-reaching and grand plan for the city development, published its final report. The report proposed drastic changes to this open space, but three decades passed before they were carried out. In keeping with the City Beautiful ideals espoused by the commission, in 1910 a classically proportioned and ornamented comfort station was built on the east side of the two parallelogram-shaped plots north of the market. It was probably erected at the expense of the market rather than the OPB&G, since it was under the jurisdiction of the former.

The greater effect of the McMillan Commission plans was felt two decades later when the plans for the Federal Triangle began to take shape. The Federal Triangle complex was planned to solve two of the city's problems--the shortage of government office space and the blighted condition of the region south of Pennsylvania Avenue. This region west of the market had become such a haven for criminals and vagrants that it was nicknamed "murder bay." The McMillan Commission set forth a plan to clear this area of the infamous slum and rebuild it with massive Beaux Arts offices. Construction of the Federal Triangle was the most drastic departure from the L'Enfant plan to date. In the region of Market Square, it eliminated most of Louisiana Avenue southwest of the intersection, and replaced Center Market with the National Archives. Reservation No. 34 disappeared under the Department of Justice in 1932, and Reservation No. 35 was transferred to the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration and was merged with the grounds of the National Archives. In preparation for this change, the Rawlins statue, uprooted once more, was returned to Rawlins Park.

The Federal Triangle complex changed the face and function of Pennsylvania Avenue. Soon after it was completed, critics began to recognize that the huge buildings created a wall between the commercial section of the city and the Mall. The federal offices were used by commuting workers in the daytime but

¹¹ Goode, Outdoor Sculpture, 360.

¹² Goode, Capital Losses, 268-71.

were dark and deserted at night. Although the federal presence at first brought business to the area, the growing popularity of suburban shopping malls leached the area of many of its customers, causing some businesses to move elsewhere and others to simply decline. By the 1960s, the segment of the avenue in the vicinity of this intersection was run-down and derelict. After President John F. Kennedy remarked on the condition of the avenue as he rode up it in his inaugural parade, a committee was formed to plan its improvement. The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC), established by Congress October 27, 1972, was a direct outgrowth of this effort, and for the past two decades has overseen major redevelopment between the White House and Capitol. The capstone of the project, called Pennsylvania Quarter, spans from Sixth to Ninth street and encompasses this intersection.

The construction of the Metrorail system in the late 1970s necessitated closing two streets at Market Square--Market Place, that ran latitudinally between Seventh and Ninth streets and the southernmost block of Eighth Street, NW. With the closure of these streets, Reservation No. 36 was merged with the two city blocks to the north. The new station built under the site is accessible by escalators with entrances northwest of the Hancock Statue. The PADC Pennsylvania Quarter plan called for the demolition of all the department stores facing the space, and after the block was cleared in the early 1980s, two massive residential/commercial structures, known as Market Square, were erected in their place.

PADC also planned for the redevelopment of the entire landscape between Seventh and Ninth streets. The new site plan eliminated the islands at this complicated intersection, merging all the formerly free-standing reservations with adjacent city blocks. The circular and trapezoidal reservations east of Seventh Street were merged with the two city blocks to the east, creating a large paved area, renamed Indiana Plaza. This space was embellished with planters, benches, and trees, and the GAR memorial and Temperance Fountain were rearranged so that the fountain is now north of the memorial. The triangular park south of Pennsylvania Avenue, Reservation No. 35, had been merged with the grounds of the National Archives in the 1930s. After this plot was transferred back to the National Park Service in 1965, a simple inscribed slab was erected in it to honor Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

In addition to redesigning the settings for existing memorials, the PADC plan included the erection of an elaborate new memorial honoring the U.S. Navy. Located north of the avenue, the Navy Memorial is a large environment including pools and cascades, sculptural friezes, ship masts hung with flags, a free-standing figurative sculpture, as well as a large circular plaza paved in a pattern that depicts the continents and seas of the world. Designed in conjunction with the Market Square development, this round space is framed by the large colonnaded buildings. The Hancock statue remains in place, southeast of the Navy Memorial, and in between the two memorial landscapes are the escalators and an elevator leading down to the Archives/Navy Memorial station beneath the intersection.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

- A. Overall dimensions: Reservation No. 35 encompasses 5,904 square feet, Reservation No. 36 is 15,410 square feet and Reservation No. 36A covers 4,840 square feet.
- B. Materials:

1. Pathways, paving: Part of the aim of PADC is to enliven public spaces with varied and patterned paving. In region north of Pennsylvania Avenue, the patterned brick and stone pavement continues from the curb to the Navy Memorial. The memorial itself features a central image of the globe formed by paving of different colors and patterns. South of the avenue, patterned Belgian blocks pave a straight path through the large triangular lawn, and more patterned paving covers the plaza directly in front of the Archives. Ornamental paving in Indiana Plaza features an elaborate star design around the base of the GAR memorial.
2. Vegetation:
 - a. Grass, groundcover: Most of Market Square is paved, but there is a raised triangular grassy bed in the northwest corner of the space and a raised lawn surrounding the Hancock statue and the Metrorail entry. There is a large sodded lawn in the triangular park northwest of the Archives, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue.
 - b. Trees, shrubs, hedges: Trees are planted in the region east of the Navy Memorial in grassy plot around the Hancock statue, and east of Seventh Street in Indiana Plaza near the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial and Temperance Fountain. Several shade trees are planted in grated cutouts in the brick paving near the entrance to the metro station. The triangular lawn on the northwest side of the Archives grounds also features numerous mature shade trees.
 - c. Flowers, seasonal plantings: Indiana Plaza, east of Seventh Street, features several beds that are planted seasonally with flowers.
3. Structures:
 - a. Fences, gates, retaining walls: The landscapes at this intersection feature several retaining walls. The sodded triangle west of the Navy memorial is elevated from the sidewalk level by approximately 3'-tall retaining walls, and approximately 1.5'-tall retaining walls surround the lawn around the Hancock statue.
 - b. Benches: The modern landscape at this intersection combines several types of seating. The Navy Memorial incorporates steps that also serve as seating. Several marble-slab benches between the two Market Square buildings follow the axis of Eighth Street. Additional seating in this area is provided by several back-to-back metal-frame wood-slat benches. Indiana Plaza features continuous round benches that encircle the GAR memorial and freestanding back-to-back metal-frame wood-slat benches.
 - c. Statues, markers, monuments:
 - i. The statue of the Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was designed by sculptor Henry Jackson Ellicott and was erected in 1896. The 9'-tall and 7'-wide bronze equestrian statue of the

Mexican and Civil war hero stands on a large red granite base on the northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street.

ii. The Stephenson Grand Army of the Republic Memorial was designed by sculptor John Massey Rhind and architects Rankin, Kellogg and Crane and erected in 1909. The west face of the 25'-tall granite obelisk features an allegorical figure group and a bronze portrait medallion of Dr. Benjamin Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic. The northeast and southeast faces feature sculpture groups representing Charity and Loyalty. The organization, comprised of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Union Army, erected the monument in honor of their founder.¹³

iii. The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial faces the sidewalk on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue on a plot of land northwest of the National Archives. Designed and erected in accordance with a request made by President Roosevelt in 1941, the memorial consists of a modest slab of white Vermont marble.

iv. The 7'-tall bronze statue of the Lone Sailor was sculpted by Stanley Bleifield and was dedicated in 1987.

d. Fountains:

i. The Temperance Fountain served as a drinking fountain with an overflow trough for horses. It was donated to the city by San Francisco dentist Henry Cogswell so that passersby could quench their thirst on mechanically cooled water rather than with liquor. Cogswell, who made his fortune after the gold rush in real estate and mining stocks, donated similar fountains to cities throughout the nation.

ii. There are two rectangular pools with fountains in the paved area in front of the National Archives.

C. Site:

1. Character of surrounding structures: The open space at this intersection is surrounded by monumental, Neoclassical buildings. The Market Square complex rings the Navy Memorial on the north, and frames an important vista north along Eighth Street to the National Portrait Gallery and National Museum of American Art. The south side of the space is bounded by the temple-front of the National Archives. The east side is framed by two historic buildings--the National Bank of Washington and the Sears House--restored as part of the PADC project.
2. Traffic patterns: This open space is intersected by four lanes of two-way

¹³ Goode, Outdoor Sculpture, 360.

traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue and two lanes of two-way traffic on Seventh Street.

3. Vistas: According to L'Enfant's plan, this significant site would have had numerous vistas. The following list describes what was probably intended by L'Enfant and what can be seen today.
 - a. North: L'Enfant indicated the site for a national church approximately two blocks north of this reservation, which would have been visible up Eighth Street. Instead of a church, the Patent Office was built. It now houses the National Portrait Gallery and National Museum of American Art. Although this vista has always been open along Eighth Street, PADC oversaw the recent erection of two colonnaded buildings flanking the Eighth Street corridor, intended to frame this historic vista.
 - b. Northeast: One block northeast of this space, L'Enfant left a large open area for the federal judiciary. It was indicated as Appropriation No. 9 on the Dermott Map and is now known as Reservation No. 7, or Judiciary Square, although the buildings there are municipal rather than federal. The avenue connecting this space to Judiciary Square was originally called Louisiana Avenue, but was renamed Indiana Avenue after the turn-of-the-century. The view from this intersection up Indiana Avenue to Judiciary Square is still unimpeded, but there is no real focal point.
 - c. Southeast: L'Enfant intended a grand vista from this intersection down Pennsylvania Avenue to the U.S. Capitol. Pennsylvania Avenue runs through the reservation to the Capitol, and this view still exists along it.
 - d. South: Due south of this reservation on the banks of the Potomac River, L'Enfant envisioned a column to honor the Navy. This was never built, and now the vista south from this reservation is the National Archives building located on the site of the old market.
 - e. Southwest: Louisiana Avenue was intended as a visual link to the monument to George Washington at the apex of the Mall and the President's Grounds. The Department of Justice, built over Louisiana Avenue in the 1930s, closed the avenue and blocked the vista.
 - f. West: President's Park was to be located about six blocks due east of this intersection. Today this area is known as the Ellipse, but since C Street was closed by the Federal Triangle construction, this vista has been blocked.
 - g. Northwest: L'Enfant intended a view northeast to the President's House. The Treasury Building, built southwest of the White House, now terminates this intended vista.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Maps:

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**B. Park plans and early views: See Supplemental Information below for a list of
attached plans and early views. Additional plans are located at the Office of Land
Use, National Capital Region.**

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Project Historian
National Park Service
1993

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

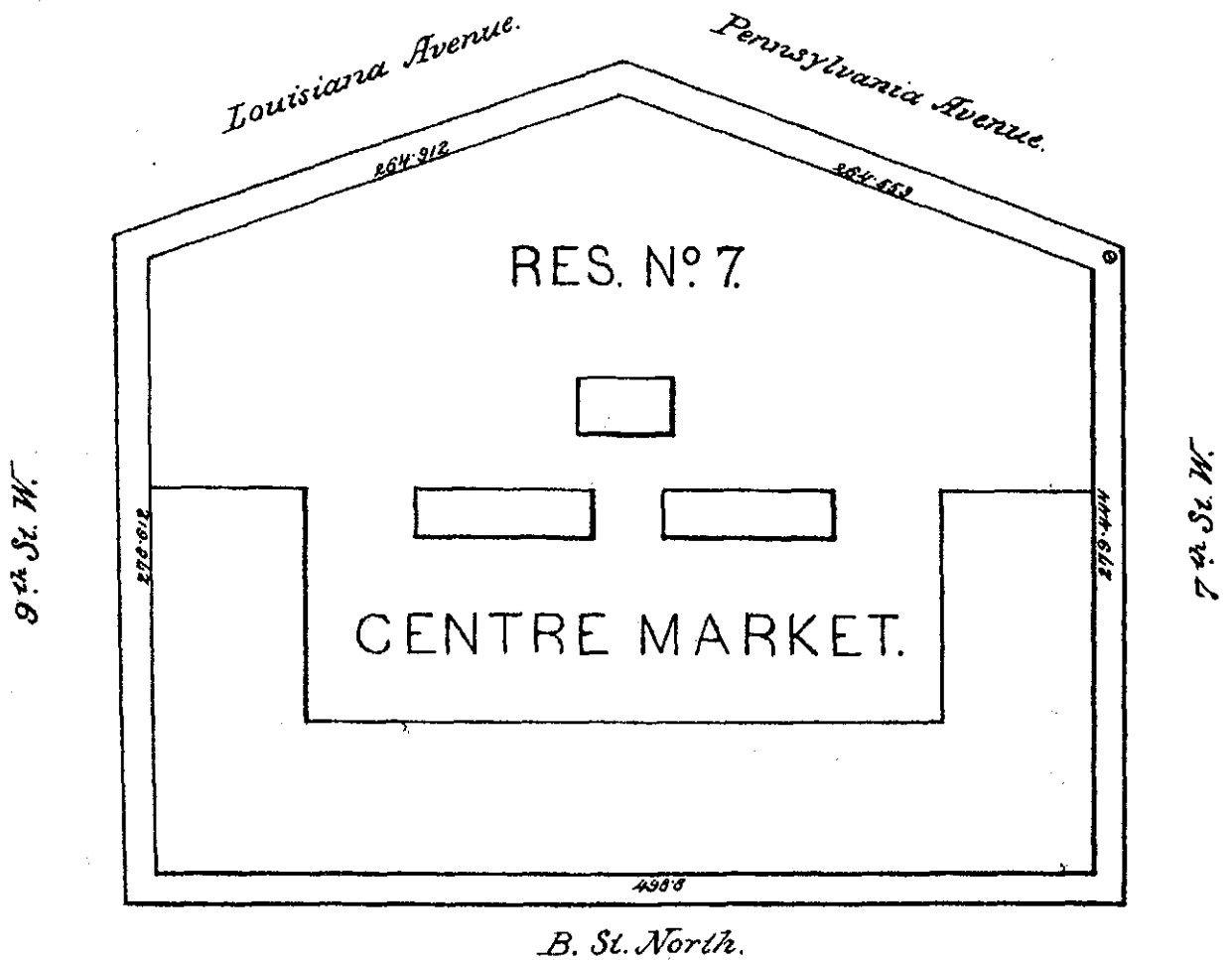
The Plan of Washington, D.C., project was carried out from 1990-93 by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Division, Robert J. Kapsch, chief. The project sponsors were the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation Inc. of Washington, D.C.; the Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, which provided Historic Preservation Fund monies; the National Capital Region and its White House Liaison office, NPS; and the National Park Foundation Inc.

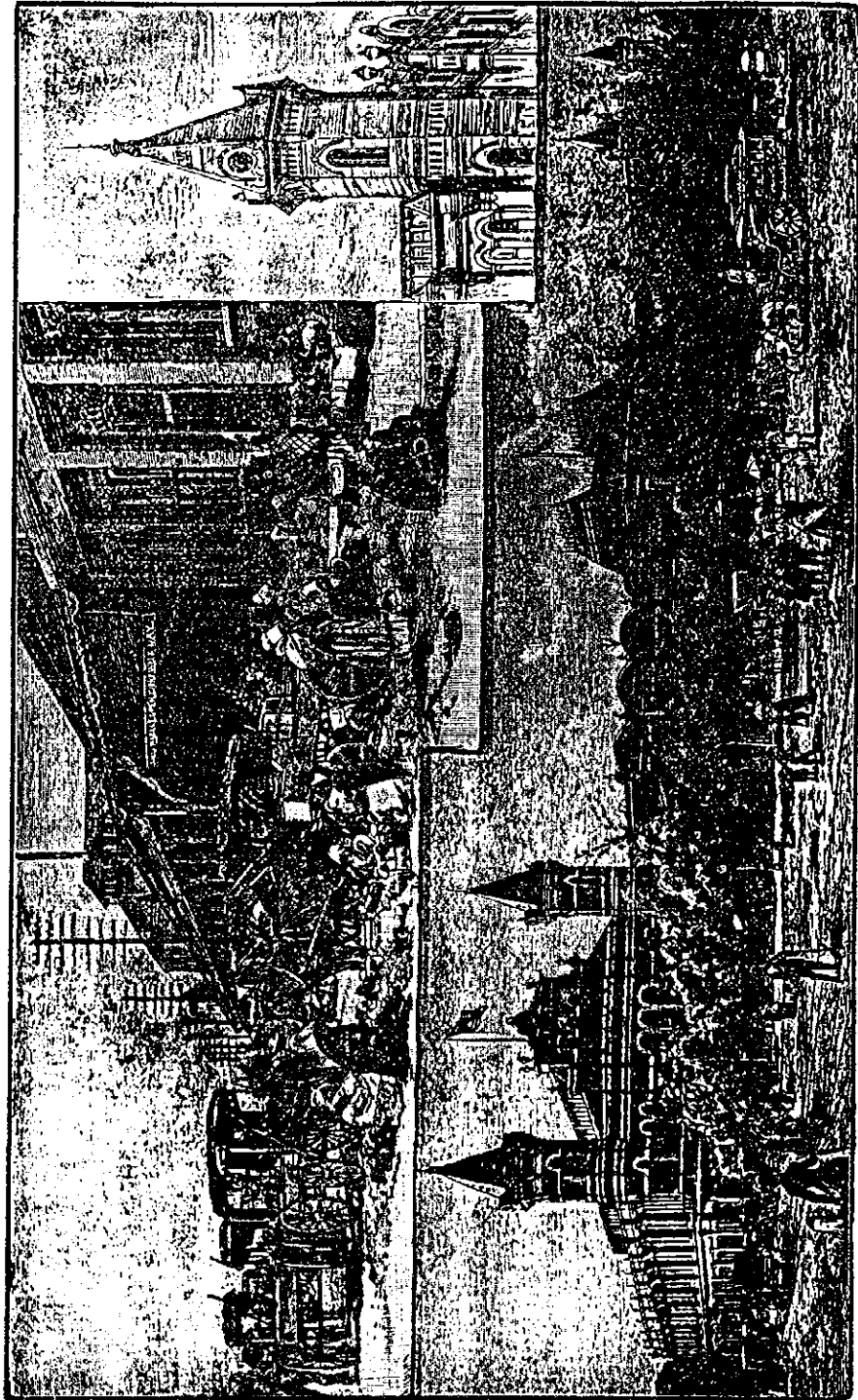
HABS historian Sara Amy Leach was the project leader and Elizabeth J. Barthold was project historian. Architectural delineators were: Robert Arzola, HABS; Julianne Jorgensen, University of Maryland; Robert Juskevich, Catholic University of America; Sandra M. E. Leiva, US/ICOMOS-Argentina; and Tomasz Zweich, US/ICOMOS-Poland, Board of Historical Gardens and Palace Conservation. Katherine Grandine served as a data collector. The photographs are by John McWilliams, Atlanta, except for the aerial views, which are by Jack E. Boucher, HABS, courtesy of the U.S. Park Police - Aviation Division.

PART V. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

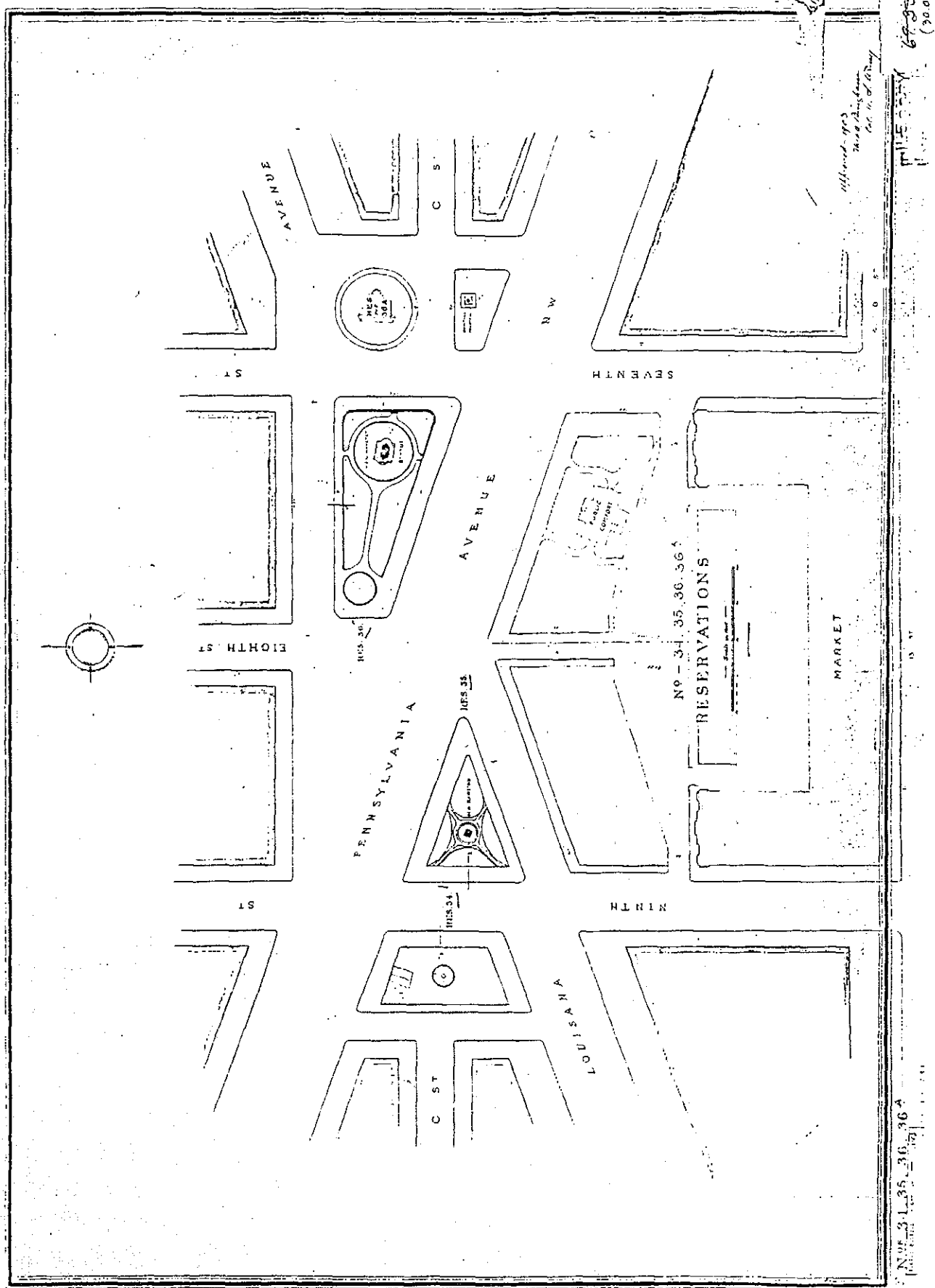
- Page 13 1876: Plat of Reservation No. 7, Center Market (City Lots, NARA RG42 230).
- Page 14 ca. 1889: Etching of the market and square, (Moore).
- Page 15 1903: Park plan showing all of the reservations at this intersection and the built features within them (NARA RG 42).
- Page 16, 17 1903: Photographs of Hancock and Rawlins statues (Annual Report, . . ., 1903).
- Page 18 1929: Photograph of Reservation No. 36 (NPS Reservation Files).

9.





THE CENTER MARKET — GROUP OF HUCKSTERS.

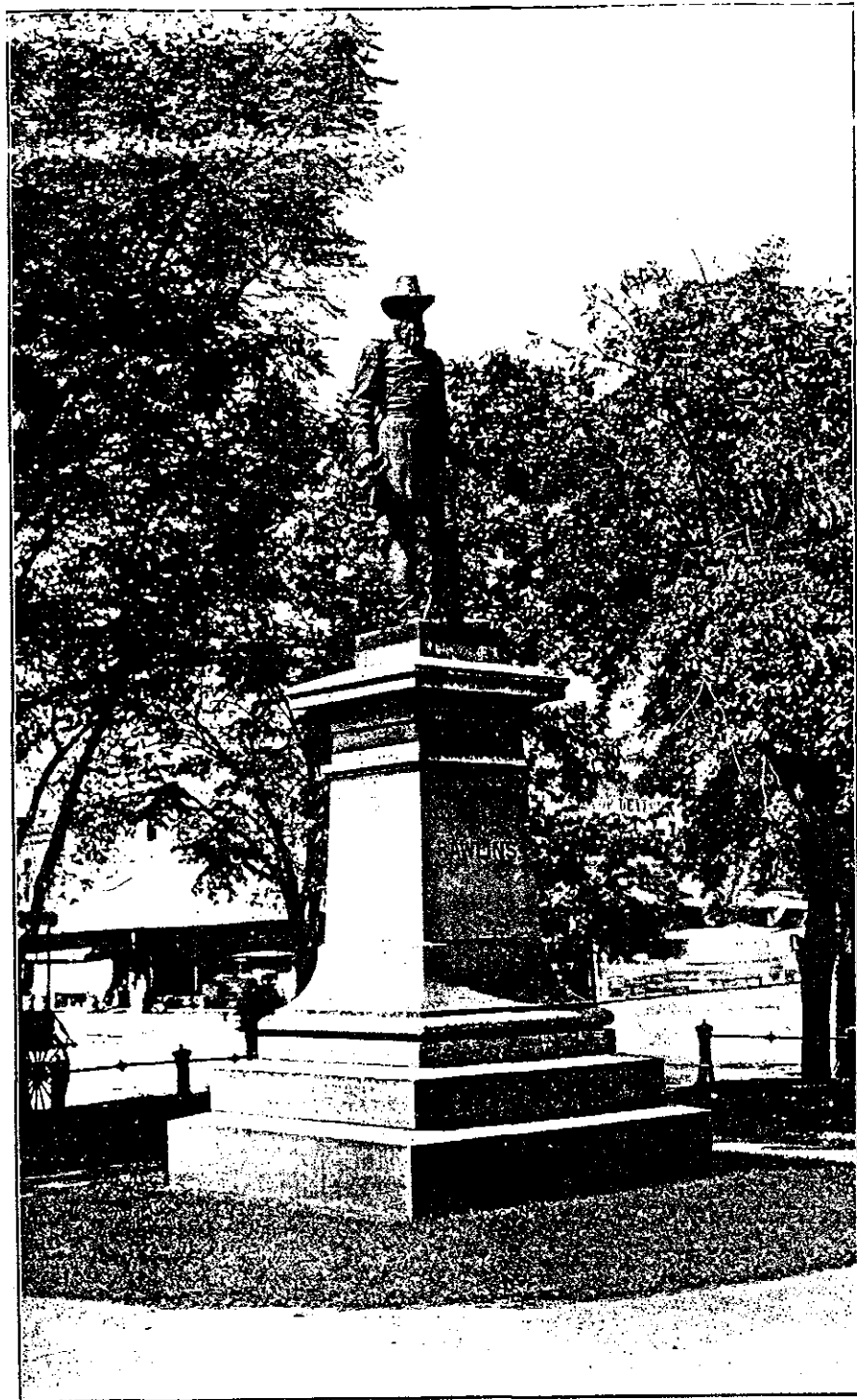


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Nº - 34, 35, 36, 36A



GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, HANCOCK PLACE, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND
SEVENTH STREET NW.



GEN. JOHN A. RAWLINGS, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH
STREETS NW.



PENNA. AVE., MARKET SQUARE, 7TH. & 8TH. STS., N.W.
- Jan. 1929 -